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SCI-TECH NEWS

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The Official Bulletin for the Aerospace, Engineering, Natural Resources, Nuclear Science, and Science & Technology Divisions of the Special Libraries Association.

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SCI-TECH NEWS

Sci-Tech News *will accept a limited number of research reports and papers of interest to science and technology oriented special librarians. In general, unsolicited manuscripts should not exceed 1600 words, although manuscripts longer than 1600 words will be considered. Unsolicited manuscripts should not have been previously published. They should be submitted in duplicate, including footnotes, and an abstract of 100 words or less. Each will be reviewed by at least two persons. The first page of the manuscript should carry the author's complete name and the institution with which the author is affiliated. Unsolicited manuscripts will be acknowledged, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage.*

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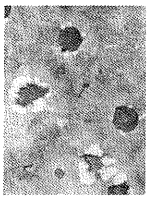

Spheroidal graphite cast iron structures with (left) no tin, and (right) 0.1% tin, showing elimination of ferrite envelopes. (mag. x 100). International Tin Research Institute photograph.

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From the Editor

Beginning with this issue, we will begin a effort to include reports on significant meetings and conferences of other library organizations and especially those from abroad. Nancy Anderson attended the meeting of the International Association of Technical University Libraries (IATUL) and the 54th International Federation of Library Associations Conference, both of which were held in Australia. Her preliminary report is in this issue, with a larger article to follow.

Because of the potential significance of the *Manual of Online Search Strategy,* Robert F. Jack has written a detailed review. His review is the other feature article for this issue. All who have expressed concern about the rising cost of journals will also be interested in the review of Computer and Geotechnics by Bruce Cox which appears in the Science and Technology column.

Many of you know that the Natural Resources Division has voted to merge with the Environmental Information Division. The ability to restructure when needed, or to identify and create new divisions is one of the strengths of our Association. In all probability, we will be saying goodby to many of our readers in the Natural Resources Division. The new division however, holds much promise for a prosperous future and we wish them well.

Robert M. Ballard
Editor

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International Science and Technology Librarianship

In August 1988 I participated in two international meetings, held in Australia, which should be of interest to the division members reading ***Sci-Tech News.*** The first of these meetings was an IATUL seminar held in Melbourne on 25 August and the other was the 54th IFLA conference in Sydney on 27 August — 3 September. While I was the only American among 50 participants attending the IATUL seminar, over 140 Americans attended the IFLA conference along with delegates from 56 other countries. I would like to briefly describe some of the papers and activities in order to encourage your participation at future meetings of these two associations. IFLA will be meeting next summer in Paris, France on 19-26 August 1989 and IATUL is planning either a pre- or post-seminar. I will provide more detailed information in the April ***Sci-Tech News***. However, if you are interested in attending IFLA, please write to me now for registration information.

IATUL Seminar. The International Association of Technological University Libraries (IATUL) held its pre-IFLA conference seminar at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne. The theme of the seminar was "Potentialities and Limitations of Networking". Dr. Dennis Shaw, Keeper of Scientific Books, Radcliffe Science Library, University of Oxford and President of IATUL addressed the group on networking in Europe. His description of OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) Reference Model in meeting the challenges of transborder data flow in Western Europe was particularly interesting to me. A multiplicity of languages and systems has led to development of standards and protocols supported by the national governments. Dr. Shaw said that libraries will piggyback on the commercial vendors in the distribution of information, just as they do now. However, he called on IATUL and IFLA to take action to improve the distribution of information.

Several papers concentrated on networking in Australia, New Zealand, and Scandinavia. Elisabet Mickos talked about SCANNET, a cooperative network of Nordic databases and online users. Lastly, Dr. Maurice Line, recently retired from the British Library, shared with us his considerable experience as he noted that the greatest scope for networking lies in providing information services and not in bibliographic control or document access. Further, he stated that special libraries, even with their small collections, would be important partners in an information network because of their special interests and expertise. Dr. Line warned, however, that librarians must consider the most cost-effective way of obtaining resources — and networking may not do it.

(IATUL has a North American Branch, whose members meet annually at a member sci-tech university. Please write me for more information.)

IFLA Conference. I wore three hats at the IFLA/LAA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Library Association of Australia): as a member of the IFLA Standing Committee, Section of Science and Technology Libraries; as SLA's representative to that Section; and as an "ordinary" conference-goer. Thus, for me, highlights of this conference feature the activities and papers of this section.

The Standing Committee met on Monday afternoon and Saturday morning with 11 of the 17 members present. We had a long agenda to get through, following its theme "Libraries and Information in Yesterday's, Today's and Tomorrow's Economy." I volunteered to give a paper on some alternatives to public funding of university science and technology libraries. C. Sakoun-Wiegandt will prepare a paper on cost effectiveness of document delivery services in response to user needs, and Clin Torhudd will be asked to draw the two topics together and give an IATUL perspective. An IATUL post-IFLA seminar is being planned for Nancy or Compiegne. Dr. Dennis Shaw, Chair of the Section, asked all the members to consider topics for papers for the 1990 Stockholm and 1991 Moscow IFLA conferences. He also announced that he had submitted a proposal to IFLA to fund a feasibility study for "A World Survey of Theses in Science

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and Technology"; where they are and how to get information about them. Finally, I'd like to make a pitch for membership on this committee. Because Joe Price will be leaving the committee next year, I'd like to see another SLA colleague join Elinor Hashim and me on the Standing Committee. Let me know if you're interested.

Interesting papers were delivered throughout the week. Because the theme of this year's conference was "Living Together", both IATUL and the Standing Committee chose to emphasize networking. The Wednesday IATUL meeting drew 70 participants. On Thursday, the Science and Technology Libraries Section sponsored three papers in which the authors expanded on themes mentioned in papers distributed earlier. I've always found that I learn as much about developments in the U.S. as other countries when I attend IFLA and this year was no different. Roland Brown talked about the achievements, potentialities, and limitations of library networking in Europe and North America. I particularly liked learning about how OCLC is interacting with institutions and governments overseas in creating an international network. The other two speakers talked about networking in Socialist countries and developing countries. On Friday, in the Information Technology Section, the three speakers did not depart as much from their prepared texts on various aspects of OSI: Neal McLean on "Information Control: OSI and Networking Strategies", Rona Wade on "OSI in Australia", and Michael Malinconico on "OSI and Distributed Applications". I would be pleased to share my copies of these papers with you.

I hope I've given you a sense of what goes on at IFLA and IATUL. And the "official" program is only half the fun. This is a great opportunity for SLA members to get to know colleagues in other countries.

Nancy Anderson
Assistant Director
Physical Science and
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New Government Relations Committee Organized

Karen Alderson
Chair, Government Relations Committee

Monitoring government policies as they affect special librarians in our Division is the function of the newly formed Government Relations Committee. Formed at the Denver Conference this committee was formed as part of SLA's desire to establish a strong, workable legislative network at both the Chapter and Division levels. The Government Relations Committee acts as a Division contact to alert members of the Division about important government actions. It also serves to monitor legislation, regulations and any other actions of government that could impact those in our Division. The committee for 1988-1989 consists of four people: Chair, Karen Alderson, Congressional Research Service; Linda Rober, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality; Robert Thornhill, Chicago Public Library; and Carol Alexander, Project Manager, Department of Labor Library.

Recognizing that all of us have a stake in the information policy of our government, it is the desire of this committee to support SLA's endeavor to be informed of the information issues of the day and to have a voice in determining their outcome. To this end we are putting into place a network whereby the issues of greatest interest to our Division are monitored, and those who have special expertise in a particular legislative area are identified. The committee is further charged with preparing for Board consideration at the New York Conference a description of its functions, duties, and qualifications of the Chair. The final version will become part of the Science and Technology Division Procedures Manual. This year the Chair also is serving as the NTIS liaison person, explained below.

NTIS Liaison

NTIS, through its Liaison Programs Office, has implemented a Library Liaison Network designed to improve communications between user groups and NTIS, and to renew ties with professional groups. This is done through group appointed contact people who receive current information about NTIS activities and other items of possible interest through an irregular newsletter. This program also urges user and library group feedback, which NTIS states "helps us to improve ongoing services, make needed changes in policies and procedures, where feasible, and plan for future products and information services." Therefore, I urge anyone in our Division who has complaints or suggestions for NTIS to direct them to me in writing to forward to NTIS.

NTIS Privatization

The passage of the Omnibus Trade Bill in August leaves the question of the fate of NTIS in limbo. The law prohibits NTIS from giving out any further contracts except for those of $250,000 or less. The bill further states that the Secretary of Commerce is to report back to Congress on ways to improve NTIS by January 31, 1989. These actions effectively stall for the present time any privatization or contracting out efforts by NTIS, since $250,000 is too small an amount which any organization could consider operating a huge operation like NTIS.

The Trade Bill also assigns a new name to the National Bureau of Standards. It is now called the National Institute of Standards and Technology with the same functions as NBS but with provisions for further growth and development.

A reauthorization bill for the NBS will likely substitute for another House bill which would have made NTIS a government corporation. Under this bill, NTIS would have been placed under a new Technology Administration within the Commerce Department along with the National Bureau of Standards (newly renamed) and an Office of Technology Policy. NTIS would not become a government corporation under this arrangement but its director would be appointed by the President. The bill to make NTIS a government corporation was dropped due to a

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difference in opinions in the House Committee. The Senate version of the NBS reauthorization (S.2701) still restructures NTIS as a government corporation. At this point the Senate and House versions will have to be reconciled, but how is unknown.

Electronic Dissemination of Federal Information

The Joint Committee on Printing in cooperation with the Government Printing Office has produced a plan to test the use of electronic technologies to deliver government information to depository libraries. The plan involves five projects, three of which will distribute CD-ROM versions of census data, the final version of *Congressional Record,* and the Environment Protection Agency compilation of toxic substances which are released into the environment. Two other projects will provide a limited number of libraries access to existing online databases in lieu of receiving paper copies of the information. These include the Commerce Department *Economic Bulletin Board* and the Energy Department collection of science and technology reports.

Video and Library Privacy Protection Act

Legislation has been introduced in both Houses which would protect personal privacy of library users and video tape renters or purchasers by prohibiting disclosures of rental records or library patron records except with the person's consent or under court order. With less than a month remaining before Congress recesses it is unlikely that the legislation will progress.

NASA Reference Services Available

If NTIS cannot supply a specific older report produced by NASA or one of its predecessors, write to NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility, Reference, P. O. Box 8757, BWI Airport, Maryland 21240 or call the Reference Desk at (301) 859-5300 ext. 146 or 147.

Support SLA's Government Relations effort by helping us to identify issues that are of interest to you and which you want monitored. Contact: Karen Alderson, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, LM221, Washington, D.C. 20540 or phone 202-287-8707.

Karen Alderson,
Chair
Government Relations Committee

SLA Honorary Member

The definition is from the SLA Bylaws: Article II: Membership. Section 7. An Honorary Member shall be an individual elected to this honor by the Association members. At the time of his election, a candidate shall not belong to the Special Libraries Association. Nominations shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors and may be proposed by one or more Association members. Upon endorsement by a two-thirds vote of the Board, the nomination shall be submitted by the Board to the members for election at an Annual Business Meeting. The total number of Honorary Members shall not exceed 15 at any one time and not more than two may be elected in one year. An Honorary Member shall have the right to affiliate with one chapter and one division, and to receive the official journal free.

SLA President's Award

The definition of the SLA President's Award is as follows: The President's Award is given to an SLA member for a notable or important contribution during the past Association year. The contribution must have enhanced the Association or furthered its goals and objectives.

Fellow of the Special Libraries Association

The designation of Fellow of the Special Libraries Association is given to individuals in recognition of their leadership in the field of special librarianship and for their outstanding contributions to the Association. Fellows are called upon to advise the Association's Board of Directors, to prepare discussion materials and to alert the membership to issues and trends warranting action. No more than five members will be selected as Fellows each year.

While nominations can be made directly to the Board of Directors, it is preferred that they be submitted to the Awards Committee which will consolidate them with all award nominations for presentation to the Board.

Mail nominations to: Frank H. Spaulding, 910 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

SLA Awards Committee
Carolyn Hardnett
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Frank H. Spaulding, Chair

Manual of Online Search Strategies; a Review.

Edited by C. J. Armstrong and J. A. Lange. Boston, Massachusetts: G. K. Hall & Company, 1988. 831 pp. $57.50.

This rather weighty tome was prepared, according to the authors, to assist those information retrieval specialists who have mastered the mechanics of online searching but who need to broaden their exposure to databases in particular subject areas. The contributors are recognized authorities in searching for specific kinds of information online. The fact that many are English lends an international air to many of the individual chapters and provides a closer view of online services with which an American reader may not be familiar. With few exceptions, the chapters generally follow the formula of describing the key database(s) for the subject area, a list of other databases which may prove relevant for certain kinds of searches, and examples of strategies and output. What follows is a chapter-by-chapter summary:

Chapter 1, "Developing Search Strategies," by the editors (pp. 1-43). This section includes a brief but satisfactory overview of the importance of the "pre-search interview," the process by which the intermediary assists in determining the client's information need and identifying techniques for satisfying it. The editors suggest the use of printed database directories as an aid to database selection, as well as the exploitation of "database index" features such as DIALOG's "DialIndex." Searching via controlled vocabulary and retrieval by free-text techniques, and methods for broadening and narrowing retrieval during the search process, are also discussed.

Chapter 2, "Citation Indexing," by David Bawden (pp. 44-83). This chapter focuses on the use of the SciSearch and Social SciSearch databases (corresponding to the printed Science and Social Science Citations Indexes, published by ISI) as a means of gathering literature citations when controlled vocabulary and free-text techniques are not appropriate. The author's list of valid and invalid scholarly citation provides an interesting way to look at the "publish-or-perish" dilemma with regard to authors' decisions to cite the "right" authority.

Chapter 3, "Patents," by Edlyn Simmons (pp. 84-156). This is probably the best "patents database" literature this reviewer has ever read. It provides an excellent discussion of the types of patents and patent applications, and gives some background on the legal issues and patent information not usually included in patents files. In addition to highlighting principal sources, it also identifies other databases which contain meaningful patent information.

Chapter 4, "Chemistry," by Parina Hassanaly and Henri Dou (pp. 157-236). The Chemical Abstracts Search database is most thoroughly explored, with a good discussion of the use of CA Registry Numbers and other techniques for retrieval. Index Chemicus, the Chemical Reaction Documentation Service, and DARC are discussed fairly well. The authors' opinion that only three multidisciplinary databases — PASCAL, NTIS, and SciSearch — are useful is open to debate. Toxicology is ignored in this chapter, as it is addressed in others.

Chapter 5, "Biological Sciences," by Bonnie Snow (pp. 237-278). Some eighty databases are identified which provide substantial coverage of biomedical literature, with Biosis Previews recognized as the starting point for any good search in biology. This section also includes an overview of the use of DIALOG's "Map" command for search strategy development.

Chapter 6, "Health Sciences," by Ann J. Van Camp and Catherine Seeley (pp. 279-322). The five major medicine databases — Medline, EMBase (Excerpta Medica), Biosis Previews, SciSearch, and CatLine — often provide considerable overlap resulting in duplicate citations. The authors provide an extensive list of many other online resources providing health-related information, and illustrate several sample searches.

Chapter 7, "Agriculture," by Tim Cullen and John Parkinson (pp. 323-354). The discussions of Agricola and CAB (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux) Abstracts as major sources are

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somewhat skimpy — very little discussion concerning their respective subfiles and sources is encountered. The research-in-progress files of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (AGRIS, Agriculture Research Information System) and the European Community (AGREP, Agriculture Research Projects) are described. American readers may enjoy the overview of agriculture-related information available on British telecom's PRESTEL service. The authors list a number of other useful databases and briefly discuss some approaches to information retrieval on forestry and veterinary science.

Chapter 8, "Energy and Environment," by John R. Luedtke (pp. 355-393). This chapter concentrates mainly on the Department of Energy's "Energy Data Base" (EDB), although it does mention a number of other files of interest. The DOE/RECON information service is listed as a host for EDB and other databases; but in 1987 DOE/RECON ceased operations and has been replaced by DOE-ITIS, which features only a few of the databases. In a list of search aids, the author notes "DOD/RECON"; the name of the Defense Department's system is actually DROLS — Defense RDT&E (Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation) On-Line System. Despite these relatively minor errors, the chapter is very insightful.

Chapter 9, "Engineering," by Donald T. Hawkins (pp. 394-416). The author provides a good review of the coverage of the COMPENDEX database (corresponding to Engineering Index). The Aerospace Database and the Global Mobility File of the Society of Automotive Engineer are less thoroughly described. A list of general and specialized databases is provided, but does not include the names of online services which provide them. Considering the enormous variety of engineering literature databases, Chapter 9 left this reviewer hungry for more breadth and detail.

Chapter 10, "Computer Science and Information Technology," by David Raitt (pp. 417-468). In this section the author makes the assertion that literature on information and computer technologies can be found in many databases because of the continuing (and growing) interest in such a wide variety of disciplines — education, chemistry, business, etc. He describes a number of relevant databases on the ESA and DIALOG services, and illustrates the application of certain advanced online features, including ESA's "Zoom" and DIALOG's "Report" functions. He also provides a fairly detailed summary of principal search features of appropriate newsletters available full-text through NewsNet — this discussion alone is solid enough to be worth a read.

Chapter 11, "Social and Behavioral Sciences," Claire Drinkwater (pp. 469-506). Although the author supplies a fairly lengthy listing of more than 50 social sciences databases from 17 online services, the author seems to concentrate on those available primarily through DIALOG and BRS. While the Comprehensive Dissertations database is acknowledged as one multidisciplinary source, NTIS is not mentioned at all. While the search examples shown are competent enough, the author — who is associated with the University of London Institute of Education Library — might have taken the opportunity to give greater coverage to the European sources in key areas, such as local government administration. In all fairness, however, it may have been much more appropriate for the editors to have allowed separate chapters for important specific disciplines (education, political science and public administration, psychology and mental health, sociology and social work, history, and so on).

Chapter 12, "Law: British and European Legal Systems," by Rosemary Gray (pp. 507-536). Law represented one of the first areas of full-text information storage and retrieval. This author provides views of several services and databases devoted to European law (coverage in Lexis as well as Eurolex, Celex, and POLIS), and observes some of the differences between the practice styles of American attorneys and their British counterparts.

Chapter 13, "Law: North American Legal Systems," Gary D. Gott and Gary R. Hartman (pp. 537-558). Westlaw and Lexis are each discussed to some length; the Canadian QL service, however, is mentioned only in passing. In this chapter as well as the one preceding it, the reader could argue that both sections should have included some discussion of bibliographic files (Legal Resources Index, Index to Legal Periodicals, etc.) as well as "non-legal" databases of use for legal information research, such as news databases (commentary on impacts of legal decisions), scientific and technical databases (for identifying "experts"), and so on.

Chapter 14, "Business and Economics: United Kingdom," by Helen Butcher (pp. 559-598). This section covers two types of information: directory-style data on business enterprises (notably from the Key British Enterprises and Jordan-Watch databases), and literature on management

and business activities (Management & Marketing Abstracts; Textline; the World Reporter; etc.). Economics as a social science is addressed in an earlier chapter, but there is an interesting discussion of numeric data sources. Little discussion is made of U. S. databases in business management, although these are likely to provide some coverage of British industrial activities.

Chapter 15, "Business and Economics: United States," by Mike Koenig (pp. 599-622). Although there is a brief review of textual databases, the focus appears to be on company and demographic data. The management and marketing literature sources are addressed mostly in passing. I. P. Sharp and Chase Econometrics are both deserving of fuller discussions than those contained here.

Chapter 16, "Humanities," by Candy Schwartz (pp. 623-678). Bibliographic databases in the humanities (and, to a lesser extent, in the social sciences) have been generally slow in arriving online. The market ;for these databases is fairly small (largely academic) and not especially elastic in funding (accepting the hypothesis that most searching is affordable either through institutional support, such as company research efforts, or through outright government grants, which in the U. S. are more likely to be available in the "hard" sciences). Given the situation, the author does a credible job in discussing a variety of bibliographic databases in key subjects (art, music, history, etc.) and the databases of the Library of Congress and the British Library for multidisciplinary sources. She also lists the "art catalogs" which are now online (such as ArtQuest) and summarizes their coverage and contents.

Chapter 17, "Systems and Databases for Office and Home Use," by Richard V. Janke (pp. 679-715). This contributor covers two kinds of services which might be of interest: electronic mail (via Canada's ENVOY 100), and user-friendly interfaces (BRS's After Dark and Colleague, Info Globe's !SEARCH, DIALOG's Knowledge Index, and WilsonLine by its microcomputer-based interface, WilSearch). While the examples are interesting enough, this chapter is not particularly satisfying for several reasons. First, the author is a widely regarded search authority, and could have written in depth on many of the other subject-specific areas contained in the volume; his views on intermediary services in Canada (QL and CAN/OLE, for example) would have been of great interest. Having Richard Janke write on end-user services is like demanding that your blood pressure be taken by Dr. Christiaan Barnard. Secondly, there are many other electronic mail and bulletin board systems in operation; an overview of their similarities and differences might prove much more insightful than a demonstration of just one. Thirdly, the user-friendly systems discussed are merely interfaces to sophisticated intermediary systems; no discussion covers other services such as GEnie, Compuserve, The Source, and Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service. Finally, the chapter seems somewhat out of place — this reader had been rolling along (at the lawful maximum speed), letting the experts share their knowledge in earlier chapters; and then suddenly the brakes were put on, with menus appearing like "Reduced Speed Ahead" signs on a freeway.

Chapter 18, "Databases for Quick Reference," D. J. Grogan (pp. 716-740). Although competently written, this chapter (like the one that precedes), seems somewhat out of place. Many of the points raised could have been raised quite satisfactorily earlier in the volume, in order to illustrate the differences between the "down-and-dirty" reference search and the more detailed, comprehensive literature search.

Chapter 19, "Electronic Journals," by Harry Collier (pp. 741-764). The author presents a history of the British Library's "BLEND" project for electronically editing and publishing refereed papers. A detailed explanation of "The Electronic Magazine" — a full text news service on ESA, published by the author's employer, Learned Information, Ltd. — is included.

Appendix 1 lists all the databases discussed in the book, and indicates the online services through which they are available. Appendix 2 is a bibliography of database directories and other published literature (this is in addition to the backnotes and references provided in each chapter). Two indexes — one by name of database and online service, and the other by general subject area — complete the volume.

An overall evaluation of this type of compilation is difficult. While a few chapters are truly well-written, others are not quite as impressive (although none are outright "bad"). The fact that each section was prepared by a separate individual (American, British, Canadian, or French) almost guarantees a certain diversity in expression ("host" versus "online system," for example) and tone.

The fact remains, however, that whatever its other shortcomings, the volume should be a val-

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uable addition to any serious collection of information retrieval literature. The online "journals" generally need to take a disciplinary approach one database at a time, and other books are written either for the beginner (Fenichel and Hogan's "Online Seaching: A Primer") or for the mass audience of microcomputer users (Glossbrenner's "Complete Handbook of Personal Computer Communications").

This constitutes the first serious effort to compile information on techniques for the experienced (or at least trained) user, and it generally meets this objective. The searcher who needs to expand his/her repertoire of subject-searching is well-served by this volume. Also, this book's value in the library science education curriculum should not be overlooked; surely the LIS course of study has room for specialized coverage of online databases in key disciplines.

Robert F. Jack
NASA STI Facility
RMS Associates

Attention Donors to the Los Angeles Central Library

Nearly 2 years ago a notice appeared in SLA newsletters announcing a serious fire at the Los Angeles Central Library and soliciting donations of periodicals all across the country. We have had a wonderful response and still receive donation lists from time to time.

I would like to thank all of you who have taken the time to send in your lists and for your patience in this long process. Many of you are probably wondering when you will be able to unload those boxes that you have set aside for so long.

To explain why the Central Library has not been in a position to accept your books, I would like to bring you up to date on its status. Even though it has been 2 years since the fire, we are still without our public library. First, the library suffered a second fire in September of 1986 that was centered in the Art and Music department, which destroyed valuable sheet music. The second fire, like the first, was declared an act of arson but no suspects were ever found.

Another major setback occurred when the selected temporary site, an old department store building, was judged seismically unsound. Given the unacceptable expense of the needed structural changes, the library Board then had to locate and approve a second temporary site. If this site is also approved by the City Council, we can expect the temporary library to open by the end of the year.

The ad hoc committee will be getting in touch with you over the next 2 months to give you instructions regarding where to send your donations. If you sent in a list but have not yet heard if it has been accepted or if you have not heard from us by mid-August, please call or send us a note. More specifically, if you have sent a list to Eleanor Eckstein at Pannell Kerr Forster, please contact Mary-Ann Mernes (see attached list). Eleanor left Pannell Kerr and I am afraid that some of your lists might have been lost as no arrangements were made to forward them to another committee member.

Again, in behalf of the ad hoc committee, I thank you all for your donations and your patience. I know this has been an extremely long process, and many of you are anxious to send your donations. We greatly appreciate your efforts to help the Los Angeles Central Library and hope to contact you all very shortly.

Doreen Welborn
Chair, Ad Hoc Committee
Best Friends Support Group

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AEROSPACE DIVISION

The objectives of the Aerospace Division are to encourage the free exchange of ideas and information between libraries and librarians who are directly concerned with aerospace technology and related sciences; and to maintain a dialog with NASA and other governmental agencies upon whom we rely as sources of technical data and bibliographic sources.

From the Chair

DTIC/DROLS
From Dial-Up to Dedicated

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is the collection point for all R&D funded by the Department of Defense. Any contract that has any R&D funds is required to produce a formal technical report. These reports are accessible using the Defense Research On-Line System. This source represents the latest information.

ITT Gilfillan's Engineering Technical Library, is the DROLS dial-up user. DROLS provides ITTG users with direct access to R&D planned work, work in progress, and work completed or terminated. Data in this system contains various levels of information.

During a 12-year period as a dial-up user, ITTG has accumulated a large collection of technical reports, both in hard copy and on microfiche. With a total of 4000 technical reports it is apparent that ITT Gilfillan is spending a significant amount of time researching DROLS database and using DTIC's products. Based on this volume of activity, Gilfillan requested a Dedicated Remote Terminal for printing complete abstract information.

Since there seemed to be no available documentation on this subject, it is my intention to summarize a few guidelines to those DTIC/DROLS Users who are first timers in the transition from dial-up to dedicated. In addition, those of you who are thinking and/or planning to upgrade current researching services may also find the dedicated systems capabilities to be of some benefit. The following steps were necessary for ITTG, but please keep in mind that they may not be required for your facility. Some steps may differ, depending on your Need-To-Know.

Step 1: Contracts Registered with DTIC

Process as many active contracts for registration with DTIC as possible. Be sure to include DD Form 1540 and DD Form 254, 2345: they are registration requirements. The contracts selected should be at the highest level of expected use and for as long a period as you can obtain. Select as many of DTIC's subject fields that you can obtain government approval for. Renew the anticipated expiring contracts as far in advance as practical to prevent this expiration, because renewing an expired contract with DTIC can be a lengthy process and a lapsed contract may prevent your company from gaining access to some valuable information. If your company does not have a contract, I would recommend that you look into the Potential Contractors Program, Air Force (AFPCP), Army (QRI) or the Navy (NICRAD). In this business you will find you need them all. (Smile.)

Step 2: Communication

Good communication with your company is important, especially with Engineering, Contracts, Administration, Marketing, Public Relations and your Security Manager. You will find that you will need their support and together you can work as a team.

Step 3: Management Approval

Request approval from your company. Follow the chain of command within your organization. This will require several memos, meetings, and technical briefings with senior management. Establish a reliable team of personnel at the management level who will be interested and will find it beneficial to visit a dedicated site where a Remote Terminal is set-up. Make arrangements with this dedicated site for a "Show and Tell" demonstration. Once your management team view the system capabilities, they will most certainly leave with a lasting impression and appreciation for DTIC/DROLS. This will also assist you with your planning for obtaining the system and can be very helpful in negotiating the complexities. Written approval from your company will also confirm the requirements for this system and provide encouragement to you that your actions are valued.

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Step 4: Letter to DTIC

Inform DTIC of your progress and intended goals regarding purchase of a Remote Dedicated Terminal and request that your company be authorized to enter the DROLS Dedicated System. DTIC will then review your proposal and, if approved, will forward procedures for installation entitled: 1. "Required Actions for DTIC and Contractor User Agency" and 2. Introduction to the Services Provided by, and Operation of a, Defense RDT&E Online System Remote Terminal, June 1986.

Anticipation: You must be prepared emotionally for the minor setbacks you may encounter. It took five years, from 1983, when the company first approved our proposal to upgrade our services, to 1988, when the company purchased and installed the Allied-Bendix ST-2000. We are very happy now and excited here at ITTG. Just think of it: We are hooked up with DTIC and ready to access for activation. We got "bumped" out of the capital budget several times due to higher company priorities. This may also happen to you, but you must not be discouraged; think of your goals and be positive. Remember the **benefits** this service will provide to your company: saving time, less duplication, direct access to multiple databases, money saved, and stimulating creativity within the engineers and scientists. Then, before you know it, the months pass and you can't believe it, everything happens at once! Your phone rings all day, scheduling appointments for preliminary site surveys, out of state trips for system training, enlarging your areas, and reports, reports, reports regarding DROLS expansion in your technical information services.

I hope this summarization will be helpful to you. I appreciate the opportunity to express some of the experiences we at ITTG encountered and would like to close by stating that, yes, I would take back some of the years, but not the excitement, not the educations, nor the friends we made along the way! HAPPY TRAILS!

For more specific information regarding DTIC/DROLS Dedicated System, please direct your questions to the following persons: Jerry B. Milstead, Operational Manager, Defense RDT&E On-Line System, (202) 274-6935; and Diann Kessler, Telecommunications Specialist, (202) 274-7967.

Dawn Villere,
Chair

A Personal Note on the SLA Annual Conference

I came away from the Denver conference with much enthusiasm as the theme "Expanding Horizons" had truly expanded my awareness of the endless opportunities information professionals face through changing technologies and broadening roles. I returned not only to continue my automation project — is anyone out there NOT working on an automation project?? — but also to better market, coordinate, evaluate and justify library services.

While none of these goals are really new to the library professions, I realize when I talk "shop" with my mother, a retired public librarian, that we certainly make them sound differently these days. After all, she spent an entire career without ever downloading, being downsized, accessing the mainframe, or constructing a thesaurus. Nor did she ever have to ponder if "online" or "database" were one or two words. Yet, despite this, in her successful career from reference librarian to readers advisor, to outreach services, to branch director, she maintained one primary focus: the user and the user's needs.

Therefore, I am extremely excited that the theme of the SLA 80th Annual Conference in New York City will be "User Information Dynamics: Managing Change." This topic should provide a multifaceted forum for re-examining our users, their needs, and necessary strategies for meeting those needs.

I believe we should try to put in perspective how change is affecting users, and dare to question when technological advances improve user services. We must recognize that in an age where information is not the exclusive commodity of the library profession, we in the profession must discover the most effective ways of using our skill to provide quality service.

For no matter in what type of library, information center, document service, online service, brokerage or consulting firm we find ourselves, we continue to be information mediators and facilitators, or simply stated, we continue to serve our users.

Details of specific programs the Aerospace Division is planning to sponsor at the convention will be discussed next issue.

Betty Tyson
Bulletin Ed.

Publications Available

Bibliography of Finding Aids to Locate Government Technical Reports. Excellent bibliography compiled by Jay McKee, Martin Marietta. Distributed at the How To Get It panel, held at SLA, Denver. To receive a copy while supplies last, contact: Jay R. McKee, Chief Librarian, Martin Marietta Astronautics, MS B9265, P. O. Box 179, Denver, CO. 80201.

Criss-Cross Directory of NASA "N" Numbers and DoD "AD" Numbers, Vol. II. Crosses AD-N numbers from 1979-1986 and N-AD from 1962-1986. To receive 2 part set, send $55.00 to: George Mandel, Chief Librarian, NASA, Technical Information Services Div. Mail Stop 60-1, 21000 Brookpark Rd., Cleveland, OH. 44135. Make checks payable to SLA Aerospace Div.

Tools of the Profession. A collection of bibliographies of valuable resources compiled by members of 17 SLA Divisions, *Tools* lists books, journals, software, and other sources of importance to each of the participating Divisions. 1988, 129p, $15.00, softcover. Send orders to: SLA, Order Dept., Box F1, 1700 Eighteenth St. NW, Washington, DC. 20009.

SLA Encourages Publishers to Moderate Price Increases

The Board of Directors of SLA passed a resolution at its June meeting which, "encourages serials publishers, both foreign and domestic, to moderate price increases for their publications." SLA requested the action to "maintain the availability of information published in scholarly scientific and technical serials." Continued high costs may force librarians to discontinue subscriptions which could have a negative impact on their collections. Because this has been a concern of several Aerospace members, it is good to see SLA take positive action. If you have information on how high costs are affecting the Aerospace industry, contact Sandy Moltz, General Electric, at (617) 594-5363.

SLA Seeks Award Nominees

The SLA Awards Committee is soliciting nominations for the 1989 awards program. Nominations must be received by Dec. 2, 1988. All nominations should be sent to Frank H. Spaulding, SLA Awards Committee, 910 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854. Nomination forms and complete information are available from David Malinak, Director of Communications, SLA, 1700 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20009 or call (202) 234-4700.

Immediate Opening: Aerospace Experience Needed

Eastman Kodak Company seeks an individual to manage all operational phases of two small technical libraries which are part of the large internal corporate information organization in Rochester, NY. Requirements: MLS, sci/tech background or experience, defense/aerospace experience desirable. Contact: Eastman Kodak Co., KAD Library-35213, 1-3EP, Rochester, NY 14653-5213, (716) 726-2095.

Proposed Bylaws Amendments

If you have not done so, please return your ballot to SLA headquarters immediately. Printed below are the Article XVI Amendments only. Your card must be returned by November 14th.

Article XVI: Amendments

Section 1. Amendments may be proposed by the Board, the Association Committee concerned with Bylaws or 25 voting members of the Association. Proposals originating in the Board or in the Association Committee concerned with Bylaws shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

Section 2. Notice containing the text of any proposal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before the Annual Business Meeting at which it is to be discussed. If approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, the proposal shall be submitted to the entire voting membership for final decision by mail ballot. A proposal not approved at the Annual Business Meeting may be referred to the Association Committee concerned with Bylaws.

Section 3. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the returned mail ballots sent to the entire voting membership provided that, of the total members eligible to vote, at least (25) per cent shall have voted.

Rationale: Since only 27.3% of the members eligible to vote responded to the last proposed amendments to the Bylaws in 1981, and since over 95% of those responding at that time approved of those Bylaws amendments, it is felt that a 25% response is a more realistic figure.

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ENGINEERING DIVISION

The objectives of the Engineering Division are to provide an association for those having an interest in library and information science as they apply to engineering and the physical sciences and to promote the use of materials and knowledge for the benefit of libraries and other educational organizations.

From the Chair

Irons in the Fire

There is nothing more definite to report on the New York conference than the outline given in the August issue. Look for the final program in the January issue!

What I do want to discuss is the ***Sci-Tech News*** itself. John Moore, Chicago Public Library, has agreed to represent our division on the advisory board for ***Sci-Tech News***. The advisory board will develop a long-range plan, monitor current financial status and develop new sources of income for ***Sci-Tech News***.

It is important that all division members see the Engineering Division column as a vehicle to communicate with one another. If anyone has an announcement that would inform or some way benefit our division members, please send it to Bill Burns, our column editor. Or you could, like Pat Ricci, write a detailed report on a topic of broad interest. Pat has done a "Bits and Pieces on Standards", a recap of our Standards Roundtable from the Denver, 1988 conference. It is an excellent report. I look forward to other such informative articles in our column.

Ideas anyone? Volunteers? Let those creative juices flow!

Bits and Pieces on Standards

Standards Roundtable (June 15, 1988, Denver, Colorado)

Notes by Nina Arrowood, 1987/88 Secretary of the Engineering Division; amplified by Pat Ricci, Standards Chair for the Engineering Division.

Standards are vital to the field of engineering, and will continue to grow in their importance. Major highlights of the Roundtable involved new developments with regard to standards, issues regarding copyright, and the availability of standards, current and retrospective.

Attendees.

The majority of the attendees were corporate librarians. Representatives of the SAE, CSA, ANSI, ASCE, ANS, as well as IHS were present.

New Developments

Full-Text Standards Database.

The Roundtable began with a slide presentation by Sue Ellen White which showed a CD ROM full-text database which IHS (Information Handling Services) is testing. Depicted were two different methods for electronically storing and retrieving standards: Text-processed and Image-processed.

The Text-processed format is similar to any text displayed on the computer screen. Any word in the text can be searched for. It can also display graphics; all the illustrations, diagrams, etc. that go along with the standard, although the graphics must be displayed differently than the text portion and appears at the end of the text.

The Image-processed format is somewhat different in that it not only gives you the text and graphics, but also a "picture" of what the actual printed document looks like, page by page, with diagrams and illustrations in their appropriate locations. The text of this format is not searchable, since the text appears to the computer the same as the graphics. The text of the document will be indexed separately in order to give search and retrieval capability to this kind of system.

Both proposed configurations will require computer graphics capability, which may necessitate hardware upgrading for those who do not already possess graphics terminals or CAD systems. CAD could add the capabilities of downloading a standard or part of a standard and incorporate it into a drawing or document and could facilitate electronic sharing of draft standards. Upgrading will involve extra cost, of course, which may make cost a major drawback to its implementation. The IHS representative inquired regarding how many organizations represented already owned CAD systems. Ap-

proximately one third of those present (30 people) responded that their organization already owned CAD systems.

Other New Developments.

- A new standards database is coming to DIALOG. It will be an index to all standards distributed by IHS (U.S. (civilian and military, Foreign, International, etc.). Don't expect to find many NATO standards because of their security status. It will be known as File 92. Watch for it.

- The *Index and Directory* of IHS standards is now available.

- The American Nuclear Society (ANS) is considering compiling a list of ANS standards for reactors. Please contact them if you are interested.

- Russell Bodoff, the representative for ANSI, announced a reduced membership rate for public libraries ($100.00 per year) and academic institutions ($200.00 per year). This is beneficial since members receive a 33 1/3% discount on ANSI published documents and unlike non-members, members are not required to prepay. Their FAX number is (212) 302-1286. One worldwide economic factor that affects ANSI is the exchange rate of the dollar. ANSI pays the U.S. Membership fees for all of the international standards organizations which have U.S. representation. The U.S. representative represents our country as a whole rather than their own particular corporation. (ANSI is also suffering from the conversion to computers, but improvement is coming.)

- ANSI is considering the development of a Project Standards Registration Database. Such a database would enable organizations to prevent the development of duplicate standards by different organizations; especially the military, who has been mandated to determine that there is no commercial standard for a particular item before embarking on the writing of a standard of their own.

- In the Fall, ANSI will publish a book on how to run a company standards program.

- *Standard for Standards:* The Standards Engineering Society is working on standards for the standardization of the form of standards through already existing committees in ANSI.

Suppliers of Standards

Current Standards.

- The NSA (National Standards Association) has moved, but still exists. Their toll-free number is (800) 638-8076).

- Other suppliers are Claudia Bach in California (415) 591-7600 and United Techbook in Longmont, Colorado (303) 651-3184.

- Global Engineering provides standards with a 24-hour turnaround time (800) 854-7179.

- A Small Business Center in Minnesota is supplying copies of military standards as one of its services.

- In Illinois, the Small Business Assistance offices assist in the obtaining of military and federal standards.

- For suppliers of standards in other states, contact individual state libraries for information on local projects for obtaining standards.

- Naval Forms and Publication Office, Philadelphia (their conversion to computerization has temporarily slowed the ordering process).

- The National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) does not supply standards, but is an excellent resource for help with U.S., international, and foreign national standards (301) 975-4037. Their *Keyword in Context Index* of U.S. Standards is available in either microfiche or computer printout.

Other Discussion

Standards Education.

Corporations want to employ standards-literate engineers. In light of this, the American Society for Engineering Education and the Standards Engineering Society sponsored a "Forum on Standards in Engineering Education" July 18-19, 1988. Also sponsoring the forum were ANSI, ASTM, and DOD. As part of the conference, ASTM conducted a survey of academic institutions offering courses on standards. Further information would be appreciated. To the knowledge of roundtable participants, few colleges teach students how to use standards, al-

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though some librarians do include information on them in their bibliographic classes for engineers.

The National Standards Educators Association is a new organization formed to "promote, within our industrial and educational societies the significance and education of those recognized standards in use within American industry". If you would like to contact them, their address is:

National Standards Educators Association
1513 Victoria Drive
Fullerton, CA 92631
(714) 447-8382
(Walter J. McGee is executive director.)

Academic libraries often do not keep extensive collections of standards due to the high cost of doing so. On the other hand, it was stressed that it is very important to keep faculty informed of the availability of standards, and their importance in the "real world" so they in turn can educate their students.

Obsolete Standards.

The most lively discussion at the roundtable occurred around this topic. The explosion of product liability litigation has created significant need for outdated standards. Products in litigation are evaluated on the basis of their conformity to existing standards at the time of manufacture, and a great number of products in litigation are older. In fact, according to Al Batik (of IHS), a recent court ruling stated that if there is an American National Standard which applies to a particular product in litigation, and that product does not conform to the standard, there is *no defense* for the product and it *could not win in court*. Without question, obsolete standards still have very significant application today! Pat Berger (of the National Bureau of Standards Library), not to be confused with NDSCI, stated that patent law requires documentation of all claims of manufacture, including all standards to which the product conforms.

The consensus of the discussion was that it is extremely important that corporations keep copies of all standards applicable to their products; but is likely that they do not. It is also very important that organizations not throw out standards which have outlived their usefulness. It was suggested that instead of discarding old standards, organizations should offer them to their local university libraries. If they are not interested, chances are good that they know someone else who has a strong interest in them.

Sources for Obsolete Standards.

Only the largest libraries attempt to keep retrospective collections of standards. Most associations do not have complete files on all their standards, limiting the availability of the older ones. So how does one go about obtaining them?

- Try IHS for historical standards, including military standards.

- Large public libraries are a good bet. Also try your local university libraries.

- The Engineering Societies Library holds ANSI standards dating back to the 1920's. Carnegie Library in Pittsburg has old ASTM standards.

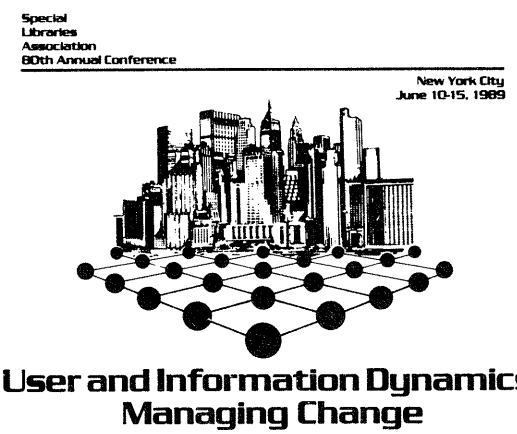
- Networking in your local area is the most effective method of coping with standards.

- Participate in the development of local union lists. Mention was made of new union lists of standards in Texas, Tennessee, and San Diego. (More information on any of these would be appreciated.)

- Participate in the Standards Roundtable and find a compatriot.

Copyright.

Some discrepancies exist between interpretations of the "Fair Use" portion of the copyright



law. The Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) appears to require a royalty for any business use (i.e. "business use" is not "fair use"). If you have any questions, you would do well to contact your in-house copyright attorney (if you have one).

The issue does not have to do with *respect* for copyright; it has to do with *royalties*. There is a question as to when and to whom the royalties should be paid. Most standards organizations do not yet belong to the CCC, which certainly makes paying royalties more difficult. When an out-of-print standard is obtained, and is not available from the publisher, should a royalty be paid?

ASCE presented their view that any "business purpose" required a royalty. They have a toll-free telephone number: (800) 548-ASCE, and accept VISA and MASTERCARD or they will invoice. They are one of the oldest standards-writing organizations, but had stopped in 1905, and only recently have resumed publishing standards. Their manuals of practice were considered by many to be standards, even though the Society did not intend them to be such.

Do you have questions or comments about this year's Standards Roundtable? Suggestions for next Standards Roundtable? Please write to:

Patricia Ricci
Information Broker
Stirtz, Bernards & Co.
7200 Metro Blvd.
Edina, MN 55435

Questionnaire for Possibility of Engineering Division Video

We want to produce a video for the SLA Engineering Division. A questionnaire has been created to assess the interest and support of the Engineering Division Members. Please help us by filling out the questionnaire and sending it to Elizabeth Rockefeller-MacArthur, Public Relations Chair, at the address listed thereon. Copy or cut out the questionnaire and feel free to use a separate sheet of paper for long answers.

Library Name _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____

Type of Library (i.e., Academic, Corp., or Public) _____

Engineering Discipline _____

1. What is an example of a typical request?
2. What is an example of the most unusual request?
4. What is unique about your library? (i.e., layout, Special Collection)
5. Would your library be interested in participating in a video project for the Engineering Division? Yes _____ No _____
6. If so, Do you think your company would be interested in sponsoring or co-sponsoring this project? Yes _____ No _____

Name & Position of Person to Contact _____

Phone Number _____

7. Would you be able to send Polaroid or other pictures of your library and company? Yes _____ No _____

Long answers encouraged — Use separate sheet.

We appreciate you taking the time to help with this project. Please return questionnaires by Dec. 15, 1988 to:

Elizabeth Rockefeller-MacArthur
DeLima Associates Library
4340 Redwood Highway #222
San Rafael, CA 94903 415-499-1065

Name and Position of person filling out Questionnaire _____

A New Storage Concept now available for 16mm and 35mm Microfilm. Double & Single units for maximum shelf utilization.

The 16mm or 35mm micro-shelves are designed to efficiently house cartridges, magazines and reels with the most recent volumes of hard copy. It is now possible to sensibly store both hard copy and microfilm collections together. This method converts your existing shelf space to microfilm shelves. It effectively compacts your library with little physical change to floor space and locations. One location for both forms minimizes patron inconvenience, and existing shelf space is used. High cost of microfilm cabinets and space they require is avoided. The new Princeton Micro-Shelves offer LOWER STORAGE COST per cartridge or reel than any other method now available.

OTHER ADVANTAGES:
Manufactured with durable sound-resistant high-impact styrene plastic • Available in neutral brown wood color to blend with existing shelf decor • Back-angled (3°) to prevent cartridges from sliding forward • Special peel-away adhesive base to securely affix to shelves • Ideal for tape cartridge storage

DIMENSIONS: *Double: 10¾"high, 9"wide, 5"deep Single: 10¾"high, 4½"wide, 5"deep* CAPACITY: *Double: eighteen 16mm or ten 35mm cartridges or reels Single: nine 16mm or five 35mm cartridges or reels*

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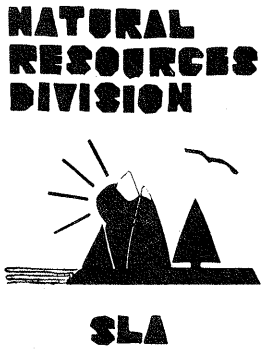
NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION



Peter Evans, Chair

From the Chair

I am glad that long distance telephone rates have dropped. The number of my long distance calls has increased markedly since becoming NRD Chair in June. Between the impending merger and plans for the New York conference, there is a lot to talk about.

Thanks to all of you who returned the merger ballot that followed the Denver Conference. It was sent to our full NRD membership (158) on June 29th. The ballots were counted on July 28th. The results were overwhelmingly in favor of the merger. Ballots returned numbered 92 (58% of the membership). Of those 92, 89 (97%) were in favor of the merger, 2 opposed it, and 1 retained strict neutrality by returning an unmarked ballot. I understand that results in the Environmental Information Division were similar. It is encouraging to know that we are making this change with strong support.

What is ahead? Well, first off, approval of the merger by the SLA Board, presumably in October, then naming of a new division, new scope notes, new by-laws, merging of funds, properties, membership rosters, election of officers. We have a Joint Nominating Committee ready to go into action as soon as official approval of the merger is given. The members are Carla G. Heister, Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, Illinois (EID and NRD); Linda Martinez, Weyerhaeuser Technical Information Center, Tacoma, Washington (NRD), and Michael R. Kronenfeld, South Carolina Department of Health, Columbia, South Carolina (EID). Plans are in circulation between Berkeley, Cambridge, and Washington, DC, regarding other details. Margaret Miller, Chair of EID, has sent a petition to the SLA Board requesting funds to prepare a directory for the merged division. In 1989 we should have a new, enlarged division concerned with natural resources and environmental conditions. The new name is being studied with as much care, maybe more, than selection of Vice-Presidential candidates among Democrats and Republicans.

And the New York conference! Our division will have primary responsibility for three events and share responsibility for a fourth. On Monday a panel discussion concerning private sector involvement in developing countries is planned. On Tuesday, the Forest/Forest Products Roundtable will host a speaker from the National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). On Thursday, jointly sponsored with the Biology Division, we are organizing a tour of Central Park. This should include walking, lunch, and some talks on the architecture, history, and wildlife management in this amazing urban park. There will be the annual business meeting, which could be a luncheon as in the past or possibly a late afternoon/evening merger to celebrate the NRD-EID merger. We may also become involved in other jointly sponsored programs.

There are many people to thank for progress to date. Thanks to Carol Green and Barbara Condron on the NRD Merger Committee. Also, thank you, Barbara, for acting as secretary at the annual business meeting in Denver. Linda Martinez is helping to organize the panel discussion in New York as well as serving on the Nominating Committee along with Carla Hester and Mike Kronenfeld. Miriam Meehan of the American Institute, one of two NRD members actually located in the Big Apple, is being most helpful in planning for the Central Park tour and other New York concerns. Sue Terry is getting out this bulletin. Carolyn Hardnett has provided advice. The SLA office has provided resources. Finally, Margaret Miller, chair of EID, is endeavoring nobly to keep your chair of NRD alert, inform-

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ed, and reasonably focused. Thanks to all of you, and to whoever pays the telephone bill at the Forest Products Laboratory.

Peter Evans
Chair

Natural Resources Division Annual Business Meeting

Tuesday, June 14, 1988

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Marion Johnson. She reported that both the secretary and treasurer for 1987-88 had to resign from the Division because of changes in their positions. However, the minutes were printed in the *Sci-Tech Newsletter* last summer. Approval was asked and given to those minutes. Cheryl Alexander has filled in as treasurer, but neither she nor Marion have been able to sign checks as yet.

There was no formal Treasurer's Report. We received the 1988 Allotment of $940 from Headquarters based on Dec. 31, 1987, membership figures of 149, the smallest number since the Division was founded.

Committee Reports

Lynda Larsen, Membership Chairman, reported 152 members as of May. Recruitment efforts this past year concentrated on sending letters to librarians in the Department of Interior Library, without much success, so far.

Sue Terry continues as Bulletin Editor for our news in the *Sci-Tech Newsletter*. She has had little luck in getting the membership to contribute items and issued a plea to those present to help in this matter. Marion said the Sci-Tech Editor praised the Division for the promptness of their material.

Merger Committee Report was given under new business.

No old business

New business

For several years there has been informal discussion between the Natural Resources and Environmental Information Divisions as to a possible merger. At the 1987 NRD meeting a Merger Committee was formed to determine the wishes of the membership. Pete Evans was named Chairman with Carol Green and Barbara Condron as the other members. The Committee sent a questionnaire to the entire NRD membership asking each member to vote favorably or unfavorably on such a merger. In the letter was a brief background of NRD and lists of advantages and disadvantages of merging with EID.

153 questionnaires were sent out and 56 (33%) were returned. Of these 56, 44 were in favor and 8 against. The Committee had checked NRD bylaws and found no conflict with those of EID. The EID representative said their straw vote was 92.2% in favor of merger.

A resolution was offered to the members present on the merger as follows: "Resolved — That an official vote be taken of the Natural Resources Division to effect the merger of the Natural Resources Division and the Environmental Information Division." After a brief discussion on how the merger would be effected, with the members being assured that there were strict rules in SLA covering such actions, the motion was unanimously passed.

The Chair then thanked outgoing officers and committee chairs, and transferred the "gavel" to Peter Evans.

Pete Evans called for a vote of thanks for Marion's hard work as Chair. He went on to say he would have the Merger Resolution sent to the membership as soon as it is possible to do so and that he would work with EID.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Barbara Condron,
Acting Secretary

SLA Annual Conference Program

June 13, 1988
Energy and the Environment
Part 2: Methanol

The program "Energy and the Environment: Where Horizons Meet" was co-sponsored by seven SLA divisions. Four speakers gave presentations on a wide range of topics. The first speech by Amory Lovins was covered in the August issue of ***Sci-Tech News***.

The second speaker was Dr. Thomas B. Reed, research professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Petroleum Refinement, Colorado School of Mines. Known in some quarters as "the father of methanol", Dr. Reed entitled his lecture "Methanol — A Win/Win Fuel for Energy and the Environment". He discussed methanol as an economically and environmentally desirable alternative to gasoline. He said it burns in a clean fashion and can be

made from many types of materials including wood, coal and municipal waste. He claimed that, when compared to gasoline, methanol would reduce carbon dioxide emissions and provide equal or better mileage and performance in motor vehicles.

Dr. Reed likes to think of the twentieth century as the "Age of Oil" and predicts the twenty-first will be the "Century of Natural Gas". Oil production in the lower 48 states peaked in 1970 and thereafter the United States has had to increase petroleum imports to supplement declining production, while other countries were not so fortunate. However, methanol may be more popular now because we are running out of money and are on the way to becoming an "FDC, a Formerly Developed Country"! Methanol was not adopted in the early seventies because oil companies made money importing and refining foreign oil, the utilities and the DOE were committed to nuclear energy, and the efforts to use solar and renewable energy technologies confused "energy" with "fuel". The "energy crises" were shortages of *liquid* fuel, not of energy. Reed feels a "Department of Fuel" could be more appropriate than what we have now — "DONE (Department of No Energy)".

What are the possibilities for methanol now? Its production cannot be greatly increased overnight. Someone has to use it, and ARCO is now selling a blend of fifty percent methanol and gasoline. Ford is producing a flexible fuel vehicle (add $500-1000 to the list price) which can burn any mixture ranging from pure gasoline to pure methanol. In California, which makes up ten percent of the U.S. economy, the Bank of America has mandated a fleet of 500 cars burning nothing but methanol, and two thousand methanol filling stations are planned, largely in an effort to reduce smog. An experiment with fifty methanol fueled buses is currently underway in six cities including Denver, where high-altitude performance is being tested.

Other advantages Reed mentioned were that methanol can be built in small moveable plants (e.g. — in the vicinity of 2000 gas wells in Colorado), it can be manufactured from any carbonaceous material, and sixty percent of U.S. cars are still using leaded gas, which is banned beginning in 1990. He feels there is enough natural gas in the United States for us to be able to provide our own liquid fuel for the next fifty to one hundred years.

Sue Terry

(As a representative of World Resources Institute, your Editor feels obligated to present a somewhat less optimistic view of methanol's advantages. WRI's Senior Associate James J. MacKenzie tells me that the domestic supply of natural gas is not large enough to produce enough methanol to make a significant dent on U.S. oil imports; indeed, California, the leading state in the push to methanol, plans to import methanol. If methanol were made from coal, of which the U.S. has a large supply, it would greatly increase rather than decrease carbon dioxide emissions which contribute to global warming. Making methanol from coal would also be exceedingly expensive. Nor is it at all clear at this time that air pollution would be significantly reduced by methanol use: methanol cars will be competing with increasingly clean conventional vehicles. And while hydrocarbon emissions from methanol cars might be reduced, EPA foresees no particular benefit in either carbon monoxide or nitrogen oxide emissions. An additional consideration is that methanol is much more toxic than gasoline. In short, the case for widespread methanol use is by no means proven.)

SLA Annual Conference Program

June 13, 1988
Energy and the Environment
Part 3: Mapping the Environment

Gary North of the U.S. Geological Survey gave a slide presentation of the historical and current activities of the Survey's Mapping Division and its plans for the future: "What's on the Earth Science Information Horizon?" USGS is a scientific and technical agency established in 1879. Its mandates include surveys of land and water resources, earthquake prediction, radon detection, and mapping the sea bottom 200 miles around each U.S. possession.

Mapping the entire United States and its possessions will be a totally digital operation within the next five years, thanks to cooperative work between USGS and the Defense Mapping Agency. Computer software and hardware have been designed to provide layers of data in digital cartography. Nine thousand digitized maps will be used in the 1990 census. Artificial Intelligence systems are also being developed. CD-ROM technologies have substantially reduced the cost of overlay and transfer of information.

Mr. North demonstrated how digital overlays could be used to determine where not to drill for

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water. Successive overlays of a given area include developed areas, streams, polluted areas, soil types, and other characteristics. Many of these overlays are developed from remote sensing data. Satellite photography is also valuable in providing such environmental and resource information as the continued reduction of forest cover in Kenya since 1972.

The USGS Earth Science Data Directory provides information via the Geonet Communications Network of 4000 users as well as through National Cartographic Information or Earth Science Centers. Call 1-800-USA-MAPS. Landsat maps are now distributed by Eosat, 4300 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706, 1-800-344-9933.

SLA Annual Conference Program

June 13, 1988
Energy and the Environment
Part 4: Waste

The last speaker was John Funderburk, III, of Hart Crowser in Seattle. His topic was "Energy Related Wastes — Management and Mitigation: Waste Minimization and On-site Cleanup Technology." Methods include incineration/energy recovery, metal recovery, in-plant recycling/reuse, solvent recovery, chemical engineering (replacing toxic materials with non-toxic materials), and controlled storage. Improper handling of toxic materials leads to the release of contaminants which affect air, soil, surface and ground water. The options for dealing with these problems is costly cleanup or alternative technologies. Thus far the primary incentive for controlled management of wastes has been regulation (Mr. Funderburk listed the various acts dealing with waste), but the preferred incentive is cost effectiveness. Mr. Funderburk used slides to demonstrate solutions and technologies applied to specific instances of waste contamination and control.

Nominations for 1989 Awards

Individual members, as well as chapters and divisions, are invited to submit nominees for the 1989 Association Awards. Nominations *must* reach the Awards Committee Chair by December 2, 1988. It will help the Committee if nominations are submitted earlier. Nominations must be submitted in full detail on the appropriate form (copies are attached) together with supporting documentation. The Committee will base its evaluation *only on the material supplied.*

Recognition may be awarded posthumously. Be certain that nominees' achievements and reasons for the nomination fit the criteria established for the award for which the nomination is submitted. The Committee considers all correspondence about nominees to be confidential and strongly requests those contemplating or making submissions to keep nominations confidential to avoid possible embarrassment to nominees who are not selected for awards.

Each chapter president and division chair is asked to remind chapter or division members at meetings and through bulletins that nominations are being solicited.

SLA Professional Award

The definition of the SLA Professional Award is: The SLA Professional Award is given to an individual or group, who may or may not hold membership in the Association, in recognition of a specific major achievement in, or a specific significant contribution to, the field of librarianship or information science, which advances the stated objectives of the Special Libraries Association. The timing of the Award shall follow as soon as practicable the recognized fruition of the contribution.

SLA Hall of Fame

In documenting nominations, the following criteria for eligibility to the SLA Hall of Fame should be remembered: SLA Hall of Fame election is granted to a member of the Association at or near the end of an active professional career for an extended and sustained period of distinguished service to the Association in all spheres of its activities (chapter, division, and Association levels). However, prolonged distinguished service within a chapter or division which has contributed to the Association as a whole, may receive special consideration.

The basic purpose of the SLA Hall of Fame is to recognize those individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the growth and development of the Special Libraries Association over a period of years.

The SLA John Cotton Dana Award

The definition of the SLA John Cotton Dana Award is as follows: The SLA John Cotton Dana Award recognizes exceptional services by members of Special Libraries to special librarianship. It may be given to an individual or to a group of individuals.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE DIVISION

The division has a special interest in Nuclear Science and in advanced energy systems such as nuclear, solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal. Its concern in these fields includes, but is not limited to, research, policy and analysis, development and production.

From the Chair

New York Conference

"New York, New York, it's a wonderful town." The "wonderful town" is the location of the 80th annual conference of the Special Libraries Association from June 10 to 15, 1989.

The theme for the conference is "User and Information Dynamics: Managing Change." The focus of this conference is to be on the user — who are our patrons and how can we better serve them in the context of the computer and telecommunications advances we are experiencing?

Preliminary program planning began at the Denver Conference. The Nuclear Science Division will be co-sponsoring with the Engineering Division and the Metals/Materials Division; a panel presentation on the resources available for the end-user by the technical societies and the effects of the direct participation of the societies in providing information resources on the information industry. Brookhaven National Laboratory will be the site for an informative field trip which we will also co-sponsor with the Engineering Division. Plans are also in place for the annual NSD business meeting which will be followed by a cocktail party open house.

Committees

One of the duties of the Division Chairman is to appoint committee chairmen to assist in the work of the Division. In the August issue of ***Sci-Tech News*** there is a list of the names and addresses of the officers and committee chairmen.

In this issue, I would like to highlight two of these positions — Bulletin Editor and Membership Chairman. Our Bulletin Editor is Sandra Love of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. This is Sandy's second year as our editor. Her job is to gather information of interest to the membership for publication. In the past we have had member sketches and profiles of members libraries. Sandy welcomes contributions from all NSD members. Her address and the issues deadline dates are included in each issue of ***Sci-Tech News***. In addition, this year, Sandy is serving on the advisory committee for ***Sci-Tech News***. She welcomes any suggestions for changes and improvements in format and content that you wish to send to her.

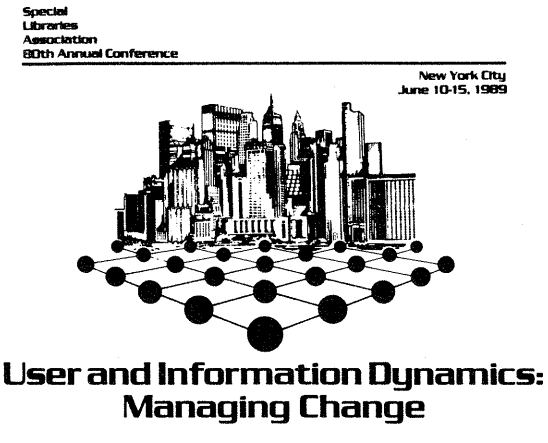
Our Membership Chairman is Cynthia Ortiz of US DOE, Las Vegas. It is Cynthia's responsibility to keep up-to-date records as she receives membership information from the Association officer, to assist in compiling a directory and to write letters of welcome to new members.

These are two of the jobs which are important to keeping a Division running smoothly. I will write about the other Division chairmanships and the responsibilities of those offices in future issues.

Upcoming Publication

One of the advantages of membership in the Nuclear Science Division is to receive a membership directory. Berta Keizur, our immediate past-chair, and I are planning to have a new directory available by the end of the year. You will be hearing more about this later.

Veronica E. Johnson, Chairman
Nuclear Science Division



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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The objectives of the Science-Technology Division shall be: to draw together those members of the Special Libraries Association having an interest in the role of library and information science as applied to the recording, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge and information in all areas of science and technology; and to promote and improve the communication, dissemination and use of such knowledge for the benefit of libraries and their users.

1988/89 Science-Technology Division Committees

The Board wishes to recognize and acknowledge the contribution and efforts of the following members and their organizations for supporting these activities.

Committee assignments represent members interests and expertise based on the response to the Division's call for committees in Spring, 1988.

Archivist
Ellis Mount (Columbia University)

Auditor
Snowdyn D. Dodson (California State University — Northridge)

Awards
Nancy D. Anderson, Chair, (University of Illinois, Urbana — Champaign)
Stephanie Dohner (St. Louis Public Library, MO.)
Cheryl A. Hansen (Triodyne Inc., Ill.)
Mary A. McFarland (Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville)
V. J. Sapp (Alcoa Labs, PA)
Richard Walker (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

By Laws
Phillip D. Lawrence, Chair (Institute Text Technology)
Jacqueline Harmon (Microcomputer Res. Tech. Corp.)
Barbara Lindeman (Bellevue, MA)
Judy Pedersen (Dallas, Texas)
James W. Leonard (IBM, NY)

Duplicate Exchange Program
Lexie W. Schwabel, Chair (Greiner Inc., Tampa)
Sue Albright, (IMED Corp., San Diego, CA)
Karola Fuchs (Software Eng. Institute, Pittsburg)
Barbara Luszczynska (Washington University)
Angela Thor (University of Delaware)

Project Development and Evaluation
Bruce B. Cox, Chair (Linda Hall Library)
Margaret O. Fulscher (Beckman Instruments, Inc., Palo Alto)
Kimberly Laird (Oak Park, Ill.)
Patricia Morris (Virginia Poly Tech. Institute, VA)
Marilyn H. Steinberg (Northeastern University, Boston, MA)

Student Relations Committee
Marion J. Smith, Chair (General Electric Corp., Schenectady, NY)
Robert S. Allen (Louisiana State University)

1988/89 Science-Technology Division Liaison Representations and Other Work

SLA Cataloging Committee
Cindy S. Linn (Virginia Polytech Inst. State, VA)

NTIS Liaison
Karen Alderson (Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, D.C.)

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Wilda B. Newman, Chair-elect (Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory)
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Barbara Magnuson, Treasurer (California State University, Northridge)
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Kathryn Leritz (Locitite Corp.)
Aggi Raeder (University of California, Los Angeles)
Kay Richardson (Columbus, Ohio)
Elwood White (New Carlisle, Ohio)

Some Comments on Computers and Geotechnics

Elsevier Applied Science, New York, vini (1985), ISSN 0266-352X.

To be brief, anyone who subscribed to this title on the basis of its statement of purpose and/or its title would have been seriously misled.

> "The main objective of the journal *Computers and Geotechnics* is to provide an up-to-date reference to the engineers and researchers engaged in computer aided analysis, design and research in geotechnical engineering .... Contributions on constitutive models, computer analyses of physical models and adequately monitored prototype structures and application of computer techniques to design are especially welcome .... Computer codes are not published but novel features of a code can form appendices. Expeditiousness in communicating new developments is an important feature of this journal and to meet this aim shorter papers covering new aspects of theory, numerical treatment or design practice will have precedence over longer papers." (From v5n1, 1988)

One could quibble about the proper use of prepositions in the first sentence quoted, but more important is the last sentence quoted. It is, not surprisingly, a succinct description of the contents of the issues that I have seen, and indeed of volumes 2 through 4 (their tables of contents were listed in the issues at hand, v3n1, 1987, and v5n1, 1988). Notice that the last sentence quoted says nothing at all about computers or computer implementation of numerical methods. I suppose that material was in the longer papers over which all the shorter papers took precedence. Could any author reading that statement of objectives, and submitting a longer paper in spite of it, seriously expect to have it published?

The net effect is that none of the seven papers in the two issues at hand have anything to do with computers. Indeed, of the thirty "reviews of recent papers published" in French or German that are in the same two issues, only two appear to justify the title *Computers and Geotechnics.* I would have expected, on the basis of (most of) the statement of objectives, to find at least some papers showing how to implement specific numerical methods in geotechnics on a computer, or how to improve the implementation of a well known algorithm, or the introduction or resurrection of methods which for the first time become practical on microcomputers. No such papers, or anything resembling them, are present, even though we are told that papers on the "... application of computer techniques to design are especially welcome."

It appears to me, although C&G's editor might disagree, that Elsevier has included the word "computers" in the title and objectives of this journal solely for its current marketing value, with no regard for the actual content. If this is what Elsevier has done, it can only be because they expect it to succeed, which we, as professionals, might well take as an insult.

One final comment should convince you to not subscribe to *Computers and Geotechnics,* or to cancel if you currently do subscribe, fluctuations in exchange rates notwithstanding. In 1987, eight issues cost $157. In 1988, eight issues, with no apparent change in size or content, cost $251.

Bruce B. Cox
Linda Hall Library
Kansas City, Missouri

Welcome to new Sci-Tech Division members:

Barbara M. Abu-Zeid, Kuwait
Brenda A. Bowie, Cambridge, Ontario
Abe S. Cohen, Calgary, Alberta

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Janice L. Craft, Chelsea, Mich.
Linda J. Everett, Vancouver, British Columbia
Linda Gero-Kahn, Thornhill, Ontario
Angela N. Gettle, San Jose, Calif.
Paula M. Greenwood, Richmond, Va.
Susan M. Hadley, Sunol, Calif.
Chris M. Hinkle, Columbia, Md.
John A. Mess, Bloomington, Ind.
Lorene M. Nash, Logan, Utah
Lenora A. Palmer, Marlboro, Mass.
Edwin M. Perry, Regina, Sask.
Marianne K. Pouliott, Waterford, NY
Claire D. Schiller, Westlake, Ohio
Sandra D. Teitelbaum, Baltimore, Md.
David R. Ward, Gloucester, Ontario
Fred E. Yuengling, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Dorothy McGarry, Chair
Sci-Tech Membership Committee

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9. The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during the preceding 12 months.
10. Extent and nature of circulation:

	Average mo. copies each issue during preceding 12 months	Single issue nearest to filing date
A. Total no. copies printed (net press run)	2,965	3,055
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	None	None
2. Mail subsciptions	2,199	2,239
C. Total paid circulation	2,199	2,239
D. Free Distribution by mail, carrier or other means. Samples, complimentary, and other free copies	7	7
E. Total distribution (sum of C and D)	2,606	2,246
F. Copies not distributed		
1. Office use, leftover, unaccounted, spoiled, after printing	759	809
2. Returns from news agents	None	None
G. Total (sum of E and F should equal net press run shown in A)	2,965	3,055

11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Virginia A. Ford, Business Manager, ***Sci-Tech News.***

http://jdc.jefferson.edu/scitechnews/vol42/iss4/13

New Science & Technology Journals

Applied Mathematics Letters. Quarterly. DM $280/yr. Pergamon Journals Inc., Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523. v.1, no.1 is 1988.

International Journal of Digital & Analog Cabled Systems. Quarterly. $110.00/ yr. John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex, PO 19 iUD, England. v.1, no.1 is January-March 1988.

Joining & Materials. (Incorporating *Metal Construction and The British Welding Journal*). Monthly. £55/yr. The Welding Institute, Abington Hall, Abington, Cambridge CBl 6AL, England. v.1, no.1 is July 1988.

Journal of Manufacturing and Operations Management. Quarterly. $100.00/yr. Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017. v.1, no.1 is Spring 1988.

Journal of Scientific Exploration. Two issues/yr. Pergamon Journals Inc., Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523. v.1 is 1987.

Journal of Superconductivity. Quarterly. $125.00/yr. Plenum Publishing Corp., 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013. v.1, no.1 is March 1988.

Manufacturing Review. Quarterly. $36.00/yr. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 22 Law Drive, Box 2350, Fairfield, NJ 17007-2350. v.1, no.1 is March 1988.

Marine Structures; Design, Construction & Safety. Quarterly. $111.00/yr. (1988); $183.00/yr. (1989). Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017. v.1 is 1988.

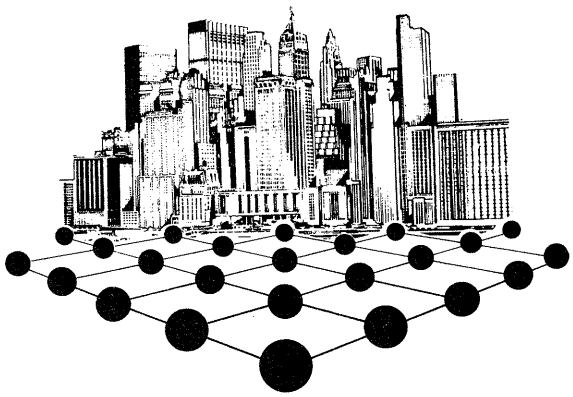
Mathematics of Control, Signals, and Systems. Three issues/yr. $131.00/yr. Springer-Verlag New York Inc., Service Center, 44 Hartz Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094. v.1 is 1988.

Melts (English translation of Rasplavy). Bimonthly. $275.00/yr. Plenum Publishing Corp., 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013. v.1, no.1 is May 1988. (Russian original v.1, no.1, January-February 1987).

Carmela Carbone and
Marianne Schenk
Engineering Societies Library

Special
Libraries
Association
80th Annual Conference

New York City
June 10-15, 1989



Book Reviews

Particulate and Multiphase Processes. Vol. 1 — General Particulate Phenomena (ISBN 0-89116-655-6, $133). Vol. 2 — Contamination Analysis and Control (ISBN 0-89116-656-4, Vol. 3 Colloidal and Interfacial Phenomena (ISBN 0-89116-657-2, $131). Edited by Teeman Ariman and T. Nejat Veziroglu, 1987, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016; 212/725-1999.

Particulate Phenomena and Multiphase Transport, Vols. 1-5 (ISBN 0-89116-670-X, $700.00), Edited by T. Nejat Veziroglu, 1988, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, New York.

Particulates — particles of solid or liquid matter. They are fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog. They are found in a wide variety of environmental media, and are the principal component of air emissions. Particulate phenomena are related to numerous areas including heat transfer formulation, nuclear applications, density and property measurement, aerosol chemistry/physics/dynamics, biological contaminants, electric and magnetic separation, interphase transport, combustion and reverse osmosis.

The subject of particulate phenomena has grown in importance in both research and development activities and in applied technology for both scientific and engineering interests. Research has, consequently, grown throughout the world. Being able to predict how particles will behave in two-phase systems is a major research front in the descriptive research related to the mechanics of suspensions and emulsions, technology of clay fluids and in sedimentation.

The first, a three-volume work, Particulate Phenomena and Multiphase processes, was published as the proceedings of a 1985 International symposium at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Fine Particle society and co-sponsored by the Clean Energy Research Institute of the University of Miami. This gathering provided an international forum for both scientists and engineers to exchange information with regard to the latest research and to assess their significance to future research and development work. The work covers four general areas of interest: aerosol science and technology, contamination analysis and control, science and technology, contamination analysis and control, suspensions and slurry transport and fine particle/powder science and technology. The 175 papers presented in the proceedings are divided by subject matter of 37 chapters in the three volumes edited, and comprise more than 2,100 pages of text.

The second a five-volume collection, Particulate Phenomena and Multiphase Transport, represents the proceedings of the 4th Miami International Symposium on Multiphase Transport and Particulate Phenomena held in Miami Beach, Florida in 1986. This more recent work greatly expands the scope and coverage of particulate phenomena in a variety of energy and environmental problems that have emerged in over recent decades: coolant loss in accidents in nuclear reactors, fluidized bed reactors for converting coal to cleaner gaseous and liquid fluids, liquified natural and petroleum gas heat exchanges, microcontamination control, aerosol effects on the ozone layer, and particulate phenomena in air pollution control. A total of 218 papers are arranged into 37 chapters (not the same 37 chapters as the early work), and represents more than 3,000 pages of text on the topic of particulate science.

The reader should note that these works represent state-of-the-art technical treatment of the topics of particulate phenomena. Collectively they provide some of the most comprehensive treatment of the subject that has been published, and would be strongly recommended to those libraries serving a research community where particle science is a major pursuit. As such, they serve as invaluable reference works covering the growing interests and research areas of aerosol and particulate science and technology. They would best serve the engineering or applied science library in an academic, industry or research setting.

Frederick W. Stoss
Center for Environmental Information, Inc.
Rochester, New York

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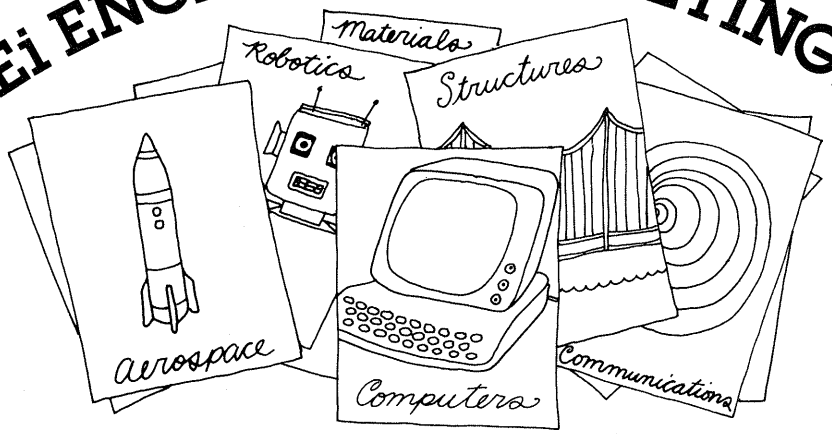

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